







NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 29, 1850.



N I N T H

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MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 29, 1850.



B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1 8 5 0 .

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Ninth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 29, 1850; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, but not having been audited, on account of the indisposition of the Auditor, Mr. TARBELL was requested to audit it, and report to the Board of Managers at their first meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.
ALBERT FEARING.
T. R. MARVIN.
JAMES C. DUNN.

Hon. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
THOMAS TARBELL.
DANIEL NOYES.
B. C. CLARK.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. M. E. WHITE, of Southampton, the Secretary read the Annual Report.

reached. So far as we know, the enterprise commands universal approbation; and we have reason to hope that it will be liberally sustained.

In the collection of funds, we have been more successful than in former years.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1849, were \$4,801 59, which was an advance of more than \$2,000 upon the preceding year. Of the receipts of that year, \$1,000 was from a legacy. At the close of that year there was a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer, and the prospective income of the Society was pledged to the amount of \$6,000, or so much of that sum as should prove necessary, to secure the freedom of the Ross slaves.

During the year ending April 30, 1850, the receipts into the Treasury have been \$5,871 22, being \$1,069 63 greater than those of the previous year. Of this sum, less than \$100 was from legacies; so that the increase of donations over those of the previous year has been more than \$2,000, which is more than fifty per cent. The adverse balance has been extinguished, the prospective income of the Society has been relieved from its pledge, and there was a balance in the Treasury, in cash and available paper, at the end of the financial year, of \$1,045 99. Of this sum, however, \$1,000 have already been appropriated towards the expense of the next expedition to Africa, which is expected to sail in July, and for which a much larger sum will be needed.

The payments from Massachusetts for the African Repository during the year, were \$334 37. Including this, the whole receipts for the year amount to \$6,205 59.

The increase of funds has been very nearly in proportion to the increase of agency employed for their collection. The Rev. M. G. WHEELER has labored nine months, chiefly in Boston and its vicinity. The Rev. M. G. PRATT has labored nearly ten months, in various parts of the State. Capt. GEORGE BARKER has made collections in Charlestown, and some parts of Essex County. The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT aided us as he could, during a residence of a few weeks in Lynn and Lowell. In Berkshire County, some collections have been made by the Rev. NOAH SHELTON, and for convenience transmitted to Washington, to our credit, through the New York Colonization Society.

In several places visited by Mr. Pratt, it proved necessary to leave the collections to be taken or completed after his departure. In such cases, contrary to the general experience of former years, the collections have been subsequently made by the people of those places, and forwarded to the Treasurer. The number of such cases has not been great; but their evident increase is gratifying, as it indicates the ap-

proach of the time when the spontaneous liberality of the benevolent will enable us to reduce the amount of our agencies.

There has been, during the year now under review, an increasing conviction of the great importance of our enterprise. Not a few have, as the result of careful and deliberate consideration, pronounced it the most important benevolent movement of the age; and they are generally men whose intellectual and moral standing gives great weight to their opinions. This is evidently one cause of the increase of our receipts; and we cannot doubt, it will continue to operate in time to come. As another result of this change of sentiment in our favor, it is known that wills have been made, containing large bequests to our treasury.

The statistics of the Parent Society show also an increase of prosperity. The receipts into its treasury from donations and legacies during the year 1849, were \$32,620 30, being greater than those of 1848, by \$11,372 26. During both years, the amount received from legacies was small, and the smallest during the latter. The increase in donations was more than \$12,000.

Emigration, during a part of that year, was greatly impeded by the cholera. Companies of emigrants who were to have sailed from New Orleans, were repeatedly dispersed, and many of them yet remain in this country. Yet the number sent out was 422. Of these, 124 were free born, 249 were slaves manumitted for the occasion, and there were 49, whose condition is not stated in the printed returns, but of whom a large proportion had probably been slaves. Since January last, 381 have been sent out, of whom 63 were free born, and 318 were emancipated for the purpose of emigration.

Of those sent out since the commencement of the present year, 59 were from the estate of T. Capehart, Esq., near Murfreesborough, N. C. The offer of a gentleman in Alabama, to be one of thirty who would give \$100 each to secure their freedom, was published in November. The whole sum was made up in season for them to embark in the *Liberia Packet*, January 26. Of these subscriptions, five were from Massachusetts.

About the last of April, a similar call was made, in behalf of about 30 slaves of Timothy Rogers, of Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., to whom their deceased master had bequeathed the liberty of emigrating to Liberia at the expense of the Society, and had given a considerable amount of property, to become theirs on their arrival. A subscription of \$1,800 for their benefit in sums of \$100 each, was immediately commenced, and in less than two weeks, completed, in New York city. Two other subscriptions were offered by persons out of the city, but they were not needed; and one gentleman from another State sent

\$100, requesting that if not needed for their passage, it might be expended in purchasing a library for them.

Among the most important events of the year, has been the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, "making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color." That act, in the first place, appropriates \$30,000 annually for five years, for the purpose mentioned. It is applicable, however, only to those who were free and residents of the State when the act was passed; and it allows only fifteen dollars each for children under ten years of age, and twenty-five dollars each for older persons, to be paid to the Colonization Society when the emigrants shall have actually embarked. In the second place, it lays a tax of one dollar annually on all free colored males in the State, from 21 to 55 years of age. The proceeds of this tax are to be added to the \$30,000 before appropriated, and will, it is estimated, raise the amount to at least \$40,000 a year.

In some important respects, this law is not according to our wishes. We regret its limitation to those who were free when the act was passed. We regret, also, the insufficiency of the sum allowed for each emigrant. With the greatest possible economy, we have not been able to reduce the actual cost below an average of fifty dollars each, for emigrants of all ages. The appropriation therefore leaves a deficiency of \$25 on every adult, and of \$35 on every child sent out. It was the desire of some leading friends of the bill, that the appropriation for each should be sufficient to cover the whole actual cost. Others urged that an appropriation of half the necessary amount would induce a sufficient number of the most enterprising and energetic, to earn and furnish the other half themselves. Others thought that the liberality of the people of Virginia might be relied upon for supplying the deficiency. None seemed to suppose that the amount appropriated by the Legislature would be sufficient, or that the charity of the people of other States was to be invoked.

The tax of one dollar annually is not oppressive in its amount; yet, if intended to enforce emigration by acting as a hardship, and as a threat of greater hardships to come, it is decidedly objectionable. It must be justified, if at all, on the ground that the movement is beneficial to the colored people themselves, and so beneficial, that they can afford to bear that part of the expense.

This act is not to be taken as a full expression of the mind of the Virginia Colonization Society, at whose solicitation it was passed. They regard it as imperfect, and hope that it will be improved, as experience shall show to be desirable. Still, they regard its unopposed enactment as a well-intended beginning, in the right direction; as a movement which will be productive of great good, and ultimately lead on to

greater good. That Society has pledged its hearty and persevering efforts to advance the cause, and several of its members and friends have, without concert, proposed an effort to raise \$30,000 this year by individual subscription. Even if this is not fully accomplished, there is reason to hope that much will be done, and that the work will not cease till all classes of people in Virginia shall have felt its benefits.

Among the other States which have come nobly to our aid, New York deserves an honorable notice; having contributed to the cause, during the last fiscal year of the State Society, more than \$17,000. The raising of \$1,800 in New York city, for the Rogers family, is a later event.

From Liberia, our intelligence is all favorable. While the nations of Europe have been convulsed with civil war or trembling with apprehension, the New Republic has enjoyed entire exemption from even the fear of such calamities. No apprehension is felt that any of her citizens will rise up against the government which they have established for their own benefit, and which they themselves administer as their own interests are found to require. There, the bewildered statesmen of Europe might learn, if they would, the true secret of political safety. Those despised "Negroes," most of whom were lately slaves, are teaching them, if they would but learn, how to banish all danger of "ementes," of insurrections, of conspiracies, all need of standing armies to defend governments against their own people; how, without the blasphemous follies of "socialism" or ferocious horrors of barricades, the rights of man may be made so secure, that none shall think of the loss of them as a possible event.

We are occasionally informed, that such or such an election, in some of the principal nations of Europe, "passed off quietly;" and that, though the military were out, of course, to keep the peace, yet there was no riot for them to suppress. It seems almost ludicrous to state, as a matter of news, that the election in Liberia, in 1849, "passed off quietly." President Roberts was re-elected for another term of two years. For Vice President, no one had a majority. The candidates were, the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, who was, many years since, Acting Governor of the Colony; the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, late Secretary of State; the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, lately one of the Liberian Commissioners to this country, who has been many times a member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Nathaniel Brander, the first Vice President. The Legislature, it was expected, would elect Mr. Warner. The Legislature was to meet early in January, but no account of its doings has yet been received.

The extinction of the slave-trade on the whole line of the Liberian Coast has been completed, but at a heavy expense to the Republic.

On the purchase of New Sesters, the last slave-mart, it was hoped that the traders would peaceably retire, or confine themselves to a lawful traffic in palm oil and other productions of the country, which they promised to do. But instead of this, they secretly planned and executed a desperate attempt to retain their hold on this last point of their favorite coast. At a vast expense, they succeeded in forming a confederacy of native chiefs, and fortifying various important points along the coast as far as Tradetown. The natives were furnished with arms and ammunition, and appeared determined to dispute the passage of troops through the defiles of the hill country which defended their posts on the north. The whole time during which President Roberts was absent in the United States and Europe seems to have been busily employed in these preparations for defence, which were so extensive and complete, that some foreign traders, who had seen them, doubted whether the Republic would be able to compel their removal.

The President returned, January 29, 1849. According to an arrangement with the British Government, Sir Charles Hotham, British Commander on that coast, early in February, detached a corvette and two steamers to convey the Liberian troops to the scene of action. But as Capt. Murray, who commanded the detachment, could wait only twenty-four hours at Monrovia, to take troops on board, and as the militia could not be assembled in so short a time, the movement was necessarily deferred. The 6th of March was named for the embarkation of the troops, and Commodore Hotham's assistance at that time was requested. February 24, the French steam-frigate *Espadon* arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the *Espadon*, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner *Herald*, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Gen. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed, in the United States sloop of war, *Yorktown*. At New Sesters, the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his native allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other gar-

ment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded ; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement, had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of commanders ; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about \$8,000 or \$10,000 ; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extermination of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade ; but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the *Lark*, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The *Lark* is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoons, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions, with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still, it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is \$20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised \$5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati \$5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed \$10,000. Still there is a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command. The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say \$5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About \$1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of \$500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instruc-

tions have not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the opening of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. On account of the peculiar course of action in the present Congress, his report has not yet been presented. It is known, however, that it will be highly favorable; and there is reason to hope that it will be followed by the ratification of a commercial treaty between the United States and Liberia.

The interests of education are making such progress as the circumstances of the people permit. The laws require a common school in every settlement, and very generally that law is executed. There are two high schools at Monrovia; one under the care of Mr. B. V. R. James, supported by ladies in New York, and the other under the care of the Rev. H. W. Ellis, the Learned Blacksmith of the South, supported by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In this last, the elements of a classical education are taught. These institutions are gradually furnishing more competent teachers for the common schools.

Besides these, in most of which there are scholars from the families of the natives, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missions have schools specially designed for the education of the children of natives. They contain, however, but a few hundred pupils; while the number of those for whom provision ought to be made, is at least 30,000.

The next packet, which is expected in a few days, will probably bring us some interesting religious statistics. At present, we can only state that nearly a year ago, an increased interest in religion began to manifest itself, which gradually spread into most, if not all the settlements, and as the result of which, there were large accessions to the churches.

In looking forward, we see no limits to the work before us. Our means are increasing, and will continue to increase; and so also will the demands upon our resources. The calls for aid, both from those already free and from masters who wish to emancipate, are multiplying; and every call complied with, excites attention and brings on other calls. Among the free, the armies of starving paupers from Europe, pouring in and underbidding them in the market for labor, are driving them,—and the prospective glories of the New Republic, the First Republic established by their race, are inviting them to emigrate. Among slave-holders, the desire to emancipate, and to do it without waiting the slow process of revolutionizing the sentiments of a State, is spreading and becoming active. We see no limit to the amount of calls that will be made upon us.

And every call is an offer of a civilizing power, to be placed by us where it can be most available for good; in that vast and populous re-

gion, lying off from the road on which civilization has marched eastward and westward from its primitive seats, and hid, till lately, from the civilized world, behind impassable deserts and unknown seas. There, the emigrant's influence is not only needed, but desired; the demand for Christian light and Christian institutions is spreading faster than we can supply it; nor can we see any prospect of any limits to its spread, but the oceans that surround the continent.

LIFE MEMBERS,

By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Amherst, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth. | Cambridge, William Cranch Bond. |
| Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss. | Hon. Edward Everett. |
| Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler. | Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith. |
| Rev. M. G. Pratt. | Charlestown, Dr. S. Kidder. |
| Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole. | Conway, Col. Austin Rice. |
| Rev. C. T. Thayer. | Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D. |
| Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett. | Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson. |
| Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D. | Douglass, Rev. C. D. Rice. |
| E. T. Andrews. | Easthampton, Edward Smith. |
| William Appleton. | East Medway, Dean Walker. |
| *Hon. Peter C. Brooks. | Enfield, Mrs. Clarissa Smith. |
| P. C. Brooks. | Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Borden. |
| *Hon. Martin Brimmer. | Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard. |
| P. Butler, Jr. | Mrs. M. T. Farwell. |
| B. C. Clark. | Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox. |
| Henry Codman. | Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth. |
| Thomas B. Curtis. | Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman. |
| B. R. Curtis. | Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq. |
| James C. Dunn. | Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard. |
| J. W. Edmunds. | Edward A. Pearson, Esq. |
| Henry Edwards. | Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana. |
| Abner Ellis. | Rev. Daniel Fitz |
| Albert Fearing. | Nathaniel Lord, Jr. |
| Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D. | Lowell, Rev. Henry A. Miles. |
| Alpheus Hardy. | Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle. |
| Franklin Haven. | Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D. |
| James Hayward. | Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor. |
| Samuel Johnson. | Medford, Mrs. Sarah Preston. |
| Elphalet Kimball. | Dr. Daniel Swan. |
| George H. Kuhn. | Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd. |
| Israel Lombard. | Medway Village, Capt. John Cole. |
| George H. Loving. | Milford, Rev. Preston Pond. |
| T. R. Marvin. | Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq. |
| B. B. Mussey. | Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter. |
| Henry Plympton. | Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis. |
| B. T. Reed | Rev. Daniel March. |
| John P. Rice. | Col. L. W. Noyes. |
| William Ropes. | Rev. L. Swan. |
| Hon. Daniel Safford. | New Bedford, George Howland. |
| Hon. James Savage. | David R. Greene. |
| Robert G. Shaw. | Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister. |
| John Simmons. | Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins. |
| W. W. Stone. | Asahel Lyman. |
| Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D. | Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer. |
| Thomas Wigglesworth. | Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson. |
| Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy. | Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins. |

Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
 Rockville, Dea Timothy Walker.
 Salem, Michael Shepard.
 Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
 Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
 Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
 Upton, Rev. William Warren.
 Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
 Joseph Day.

Uxbridge, Charles A. Messenger.
 Rev. John Orcutt.
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
 Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.
 *Hon. J. G. Kendall.
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.
 Hon. S. Salisbury.
 Miss Sarah Waldo.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1850.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1849, and another in April 1850,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1850, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for "Cash," without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$505 49 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$130 36 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Abington</i> , Benjamin King,	5 00	<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , E. Dickinson,	1 00
Zabeon Packard,	2 00	William Adams,	1 00
Josiah Whitmarsh,	3 00	Thomas Reed,	1 00
Josiah Cushman,	1 00	Oren Williams,	1 00
Joseph Cleverly,	3 00—14 00	Henry Blodgett,	1 00
<i>Amherst</i> , Rev. A. M. Colton,	1 00	Earle Johnson,	1 00
Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D.	1 00	Oliver Dickinson,	1 00
" W. C. Fowler,	2 00	Mrs. P. Williams,	2 00
Dea. John Leland,	1 00	Mrs. C. Williams,	1 00
William Cutler,	30 00	Mrs. Nancy Hammond,	1 00
Luke Sweetzer,	30 00	C. C. Bartlett,	1 00
S. C. Carter,	1 00	O. Johnson,	1 00
Rev. A. Warner,	1 00	Col. S. D. Watson,	1 00
Newton Fitch,	1 00	Fifteen others,	6 46—21 46
Seneca Holland,	1 00	<i>Andover</i> , Rev. J. L. Taylor,	1 00
Edward Dickinson,	1 00	Edward Taylor,	3 00
Rev. W. S. Tyler,	1 00	Rev. — Greene,	1 00
" E. S. Snell,	1 00	A. J. Gould,	1 00
Moses B. Green,	2 00	Albert Abbot,	1 00
Charles Adam,	1 00	David Heddon,	1 00
E. S. Pierce,	1 00	J. H. Manning,	1 00
Robert Cutler,	1 00	Asa A. Abbot,	1 00
Samuel F. Cutler,	2 00	Mrs. S. W. Foster,	3 00
Three others,	1 50—30 50	John Abbot,	3 00
<i>Amherst, E. Parish</i> , L. M. Hills,	5 00	James Abbot,	2 00
Joseph Adams & Sons,	10 00	W. J. Wardwell,	2 00
D. S. Field,	2 00	A. Green,	1 00
J. Burnham,	3 00	— Farwell,	1 00
Thomas Hastings,	1 00	Rev. J. Emerson,	2 00
James Hastings,	1 00	Five others,	5 25—26 25
Bela U. Dickinson,	1 00	<i>Andover N.</i> , Hon. G. P. Osgood,	3 00
Mrs. Mary Dickinson,	1 00	Capt. — Stephens,	2 00
William Dickinson,	1 00	George Hodges,	20 00—25 00
Horace Belding,	1 00	<i>Ashby</i> , Rev. Thos. P. Doggett,	1 00
Oliver Watson,	2 00	Lewis Gould,	2 00
Four others,	2 50—30 50	Abby Taylor,	1 00
<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , S. Hammond,	1 00	Dea. Paul Haywood,	2 00

<i>Ashby</i> , Two others,	1 00—7 00	<i>Boston</i> , Caleb Stetson,	5 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Rev. M. G. Pratt,	30 00	T. B. Mackey,	5 00
Benjamin Wiser,	1 00—31 00	Pineas Sprague,	5 00
<i>Bangor</i> , Mr. Hammond-st, Cong,	19 10	S. S. Lewis,	5 00
<i>Barre</i> , Collection in Rev. Mr.		C. O. Whitmore,	6 00
Bullard's Society,	12 37	George Rogers,	5 00
Others,	2 30—15 17	James Clapp,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Rev. C. W. Flanders,	2 50	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00—12 50	J. Read,	5 00
<i>Billerica</i> , Rev. J. G. D. Stearns,	1 00	J. K. Mills,	5 00
T. J. Jenkins,	3 00	W. T. Andrews,	5 00
B. Farnam,	1 00	Alexander Wadsworth,	2 00
Rev. J. Thurston,	1 00	R. W. Staton,	3 00
W. H. Odiorne,	3 00	Israel Lombard,	30 00
Four others,	1 75—10 75	C. H. Mills,	5 00
<i>Blackstone</i> , Oliver Clapp,	1 00	P. Butler, Jr.,	30 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr,	1 00	R. C. Mackey,	30 00
Dea. William Sanders,	1 00	Samuel Johnson,	25 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00	James C. Dunn,	50 00
Lucy Farnum,	1 00	Albert Fearing,	100 00
Samuel Cummings,	1 00—6 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	5 00
<i>Boston</i> , Lowell Mason,	5 00	Solomon Wildes,	5 00
C. Homer,	5 00	D. W. Salisbury,	6 00
E. T. Andrews,	30 00	Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
F. Haven,	30 00	B. T. Reed,	30 00
John Summons,	30 00	Charles Stoddard,	10 00
G. W. Thayer,	10 00	Levi A. Dowley,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00	Wilkins, Carter & Co.,	10 00
A. Wilkinson,	10 00	William Perkins,	10 00
F. W. Newton,	10 00	R. Appleton,	10 00
D. Safford, 2 dona.,	40 00	Charles H. Parker,	10 00
Jacob Baneroff,	10 00	Moses Grant,	10 00
T. R. Marvin,	10 00	George O. Hovey,	5 00
George H. Loring,	50 00	S. H. Walley,	5 00
William Appleton, Jr.,	10 00	Charles Barnard,	5 00
A. Kendall,	5 00	Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00	J. H. Wolcott,	5 00
C. W. Loring,	3 00	C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
Abner Ellis,	30 00	Thomas G. Cary,	5 00
W. W. Stone,	50 00	James McVillaster,	5 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00	William P. Greenwood,	5 00
R. Choate,	5 00	Lewis G. Pray,	5 00
F. Alger,	5 00	Benjamin Beal,	5 00
O. Eldridge,	5 00	Ralph Smith,	5 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	A. L. Chamberlain,	5 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00	Bodwell Sargent,	5 00
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00	George W. Torrey,	5 00
Thomas Tarbell,	5 00	A. H. Paine,	5 00
George Howe,	5 00	Edward Holbrook,	2 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	E. Walker,	1 00
Richard Soule,	5 00	Matthew Bunney,	3 00
John H. Wilkins,	5 00	George Wheelwright,	2 00
Samuel Parsons,	5 00	Elisha Atkins,	3 00
Homer & Sprague,	5 00	B. B. Mussey,	30 00
David Kimball,	5 00	B. R. Curtis,	50 00
H. S. Chase,	5 00	G. T. Curtis,	5 00
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.,	10 00
Frederick Jones,	5 00	B. C. Clark,	30 00
William Brown,	5 00	C. P. Curtis,	10 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00	William Lincoln, 2 dona.,	10 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.,	5 00	Nathaniel Francis,	10 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00	P. C. Brooks,	50 00
James Vila,	2 00	Alpheus Hardy,	10 00
O. Dutton,	2 00	Henry Plympton,	50 00
William Ayres,	2 00	R. G. Shaw,	50 00
J. W. Edmunds,	30 00	James Savage,	30 00
George H. Kuhn,	25 00	Augustine Heard, 2 dona.,	15 00
Sewall, Day & Co.,	100 00	Joseph May,	10 00
William Ropes,	10 00	Edward Locke,	5 00
A. Kingman,	15 00	H. H. Leavitt,	3 50
Henry Colman, 2 dona.,	35 00	Twenty-eight others,	97 50
A. W. Thaxter,	5 00		
J. C. Proctor,	5 00		

<i>Bradford</i> , Miss Mary Hasseltine, 1 00	<i>Conway</i> , James S. Whitney, 1 00
George Silsbee, 1 00	Anson Shepard, 3 00
— Greenleaf, 1 00	Mrs. — Emerson, 1 00
Dea. — Kimball, 1 00	Mrs. — Emerson, 1 00
I. Hall, 1 00	Misses Merritt, 2 00
F. Johnson, 1 00	Austin T. Bates, 1 00
L. Johnson, 1 00	Solomon Atkins, 1 00
Cash, 25—7 25	Dr. G. W. Hamilton, 2 00
<i>Braintree</i> , Coll. by Rev. Dr. Storrs, 14 00	A. Clarke, 1 00
<i>Brewer</i> , Me., S. Gardner, 2 00	F. Childs, 1 00
J. Skinner, 5 00	Rodolphus Clarke, 1 00
J. Chamberlain, Jr., 5 00	Dr. George Rogers, 1 00
R. Holyoke, 5 00	D. Lyon, 1 00
Thomas Gragg, 5 00	Justus Nims, 1 00
E. Holyoke, 2 00	William Avery, 5 00
D. Barstow, 1 00	William Campbell, 1 00
J. C. Dyer, 1 00	Calvin Bartlett, 1 00
J. S. Johnson, 1 00	Col. Newhall, 1 00
E. H. Burr, 1 00	Mrs. (widow) Billings, 1 00
O. H. Cook, 1 00	Mrs. — Dunham, 10 00
S. Gilpatrick, 1 00—50 00	Dea. J. Avery, 2 00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast, 5 00	Misses Maynard, 1 50
<i>Brimfield</i> , S. A. Hitchcock, 10 00	Zelotes Bates, 2 00
<i>Brookfield</i> , John E. Cutter, 2 00	John Allis, 1 00
Dea. Baxter Ellis, 1 00	John Howland, 1 00
Susan Ellis, 1 00	Friends at Burkeville, 8 25
Dea. Altreil White, 1 00	Dr. E. D. Hamilton, 1 00
Abijah Cutter, 1 00	Austin Rice, 5 00
Ebenezer Fairbanks, 1 00	Mrs. Lois Baker, 1 00
A. Nowell, 1 00	Rev. Samuel Harris, 2 00
Rachel Gilbert, 1 00—9 00	Eight others, 12 87—79 62
<i>Burlington</i> , Vt., Wm. Warner, Esq., 2 00	<i>Danvers</i> , Caleb L. Frost, 5 00
<i>Byfield</i> , Rev. — Durant, 1 00	Lewis Allen, 2 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , Hon. Edward Everett, 30 00	Dea. Charles Brown, 2 00
Rev. James Walker, D. D., 5 00	E. Shillaber, 4 00
Rev. Andrews Norton, 10 00	Mrs. — Frothingham, 5 00
Nathan Rice, 5 00	— Poor, 2 00
Joel Parker, 5 00	Francis Baker, 1 00
Z. Hosmer, 5 00	Mrs. E. Peabody, 1 50—22 50
William Phillips, 5 00	<i>Danvers</i> , N., Mrs. M. P. Braman, 2 00
H. Ropes, 3 00—63 00	Eliza Lawrence, 2 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , E. Brown, 3 00	Mrs. — Wilkins, 1 00
James Hummell, 10 00	Mrs. Emma Kittell, 1 00
A. R. Thompson, 5 00	Mrs. B. F. Putnam, 1 00
C. Forster, 2 00	Charles Lawrence, 2 00
E. Lawrence, 2 00	Others, 1 25—10 25
J. S. Hurd, 5 00	<i>Dorchester</i> , Mrs. Amasa Stetson, 30 00
Thomas Marshall, 5 00	<i>Douglas</i> , 2d Cong. Church and Soc., 30 00
A. W. Urowinshield, 1 00	<i>Easthampton</i> , Edward Smith, 50 00
A. Carlton, 2 00	Rev. William Ely, 1 00
Edward Crane, 10 00	Others, 3 50—51 50
Daniel White, 5 00	<i>East Medway</i> , Collection, 15 25
John Hurd, 5 00	<i>Enfield</i> , Rev. R. McEwen, 10 00
Two others, 3 00—53 00	<i>Fitchburg</i> , Samuel Borden, 40 00
<i>Clinton</i> , J. D. Overton, 3 00	<i>Framingham</i> , Collections, 4 37
<i>Concord</i> , Rev. B. Frost, 3 00	C. P. Luckens, 1 00—5 37
Samuel Hoar, 10 00	<i>Franklin</i> , Rev. P. D. Southworth,
D. Shattuck, 3 00	contrib. by his parish'ers, 30 00
George Heywood, 1 00	Cash, from others, 5 25—35 25
J. M. Cheney, 2 00	<i>Fitchburg</i> , N. F. Ackley, 2 00
Dea. R. Brown, 5 00	Daniel Messenger, 1 00
J. S. Keyes, 2 00	Dea. J. T. Farwell, 30 00
Mrs. L. P. Heywood, 2 00	E. Torrey, 5 00
Cyrus Stow, 2 00	C. A. Bullock, 1 00
Nehemiah Ball, 1 00	Isaac Hartwell, 1 00
Daniel Hunt, 1 00	Asher Green, 2 00
Nathan Barrett, 1 00	John Putnam, 1 00
J. & G. M. Barrett, 2 00	Dea. Abel Thurston, 1 00
C. C. Damon, 1 00	A. Simonds, 1 00
Six others, 3 75—39 75	I. Phillips, 2 00
<i>Conway</i> , Kimball Batchelder, 3 00	Joseph Upton, Jr., 2 00
Asa Howland, 2 00	William Downe, 1 00
	F. Perkins, 5 00

<i>Fitchburg</i> , J. W. Mansur,	5 00	<i>Ipswich</i> , Josiah Caldwell,	1 00
Charles Goulding,	1 00	Mrs. J. K. Farley,	3 00
Jonathan Whitman,	1 00	Two others,	2 00—55 00
Isaiah Putnam,	1 00	<i>Lancaster</i> , Lydia Lane,	1 00
S. W. Putnam,	1 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Dr. Austin Flint,	2 00
Others,	5 95—69 95	D. Rice,	1 00
<i>Georgetown</i> , Rev. I. Brame,	5 00	Silas Meriam,	1 00
George Chapman,	50—5 50	Joseph Murdock,	2 00
<i>Gloucester</i> , Dr. Jos. Reynolds,	3 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Samuel Giles,	5 00	Horace Wait,	6 00
B. K. Hough,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	1 00
Samuel Stevens,	5 00	J. A. Denny,	5 00
John S. Babson,	2 00—20 00	Bayles Upham,	1 00
<i>Groton</i> , Asa Lawrence,	1 00	Cheney Hatch,	2 00
Mary Woodbury,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
George Farnsworth,	1 00	J. Clark,	1 00
Mary Farnsworth,	2 00	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00
Lucinda Rockwood,	1 00	Evi Chilson,	1 00
A. Tarbell,	1 00	Moses Holman,	1 00
Ebel Shumway,	1 00	Four others,	1 66—32 66
Dr. J. Green,	1 00	<i>Leominster</i> , Amos Smith,	1 00
George Shattuck,	1 00	Solomon Strong,	2 00
Sarah Capell,	1 00	Mary Lincoln,	1 00
Misses B. and C. Capell,	2 00	L. Burrage,	3 00
Rev. Dudley Phelps,	1 00	J. C. Allen,	1 00
Four others,	2 05—16 05	Misses S. and M. R. Lincoln,	1 00
<i>Hudley</i> , James B. Porter,	10 00	Thomas C. Litchfield,	1 00
Jas. B. Porter, Ex'r Dorothy		W. H. Young,	1 00
Williams,	23 62	Jonas Colborn,	1 00
Gen. Benev. Soc. 1st Par.	15 00—43 62	Abel Richardson,	5 00
<i>Harvard</i> , Mrs. — Whitcomb,	5 00	Ward M. Colton,	1 00
Dea. Reuben Whitcomb,	5 00	Dr. C. W. Wilder,	3 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.	1 00	Dea. D. Wilder,	2 00
Cash,	50—11 50	Others,	4 75—27 75
<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh,	5 00	<i>Lincoln</i> , Coll. Unitarian Cong.	11 00
Dea. and Mrs. Ames,	5 00	Coll. First Cong. Society,	8 15—19 15
Mrs. Mary Duncan,	4 00	<i>Lowell</i> , S. W. Stuckney,	3 00
Mrs. — Taggart,	1 00	John Aiken,	10 00
I. Brown,	1 00	W. A. Burk,	3 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	O. M. Whipple, 2 dona.	20 00
G. K. Montgomery,	1 00	Rev. U. C. Burnap,	2 00
Cash,	50—13 50	Emory Washburn,	5 00
<i>Holliston</i> , E. Cutler,	1 00	John Nesmith, 2 dona.	7 00
Nelson Pond,	1 00	J. A. Knowles,	2 00
Warren Miller,	1 00	J. B. French,	3 00
W. S. Batchelder,	1 00	Alexander Wright,	4 24
E. Cutler, Jr.	1 00	William Nichols,	2 00
W. S. Mitchell,	1 00	Ransom Reed,	2 00
Timothy Daniels,	1 00	Peter Powers,	3 00
John Batchelder,	1 00	Albert Wheeler,	2 00
George Batchelder,	1 00	Charles B. Coburn,	1 00
Rev. J. T. Tucker,	1 00	Dr. E. Huntington,	3 00
D. Hurd, Jr.	1 00	Horace Howard,	3 00
J. E. Simonds,	1 00	Ignatius Tyler,	3 00
Rev. W. K. Bagnall,	1 00	O. J. Conant,	2 00
Dr. F. Fiske,	2 00	Day & Converse,	2 00
Seven others,	3 12—13 12	Joseph Locke,	2 00
<i>Ipswich</i> , G. W. Heard,	5 00	Samuel Burbank,	2 00
Daniel Coggsell,	3 00	J. M. Marston,	3 00
Miss — Choate,	2 00	Sewall G. Mack,	3 00
N. Lord, Jr.	1 00	Joshua Roberts,	3 00
C. Kimball,	1 00	Rev. Henry A. Miles,	2 00
Mrs. — Farley,	2 00	William Fiske,	3 00
John Lord,	1 00	George W. Fiske,	1 00
John Hobbs,	5 00	F. Bush,	1 00
George A. Heard,	10 00	Hapgood Wright,	1 00
Eben Coggsell,	1 00	Edwin Fifield,	1 00
Daniel Coggsell,	3 00	Joel Adams,	2 00
Miss Anna Dana,	5 00	David Dana,	2 00
Mrs. — Burnham,	5 00	Sylvester Crosby,	2 00
William F. Wade,	1 00	Albert G. Capen,	1 00
Ira Worcester,	1 00	Elisha Davis,	1 00
Sarah Choate,	3 00	William Southworth,	2 00

<i>Lowell</i> , Mrs. Linus Child,	5 00	<i>Mendon</i> , Henry A. Aldrich,	1 00
Sumner Marsh,	1 00	Benjamin Davenport,	1 00
G. Fiske,	1 00	Dr. John G. Metcalf,	2 00
J. Clark,	1 00	Lawson Warfield,	1 00
Five others,	3 50	Rev. George C. Channing,	1 00
Coll. High-street Church,	15 05—126 34	Abraham Staples,	1 00
<i>Lunenburg</i> , Dea. William Harrington,	5 00	Johnson Legg,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Putnam,	5 00	Thomas Tait,	2 00
Azel Ames,	3 00	Anna W. Hastings,	2 00
Benjamin G. Stone,	1 00	Mary M. M. Hayward,	1 00
Daniel Putnam,	5 00	Welcome Staples,	1 00
F. Brooks,	1 00	Lysander Grow,	1 00
J. Howard,	1 00	Cash from 19 others,	7 75
James Putnam,	3 00	Cash from persons unknown,	2 25—50 00
Mrs. S. Chickering,	2 50	<i>Methuen</i> , Joseph Howe,	2 00
S. & M. Whitney,	1 00	J. Tenney,	3 00
Rev. E. W. Harrington,	1 75	Rev. J. C. Phillips,	2 00
W. Winchester,	1 00	John Davis,	2 00
W. Jones,	1 00	— Carlton,	1 00
N. F. Cunningham,	5 00	Cash,	16—10 16
Edmund Cushing,	1 00	<i>Milford, N. H.</i> , Abiel Lovejoy,	5 00
B. G. Whiting,	1 00	H. A. Daniels,	5 00
Esek Whiting,	1 00	Gilman Wheeler,	5 00
L. Farwell,	1 00	Rev. Humphrey Moore,	2 00—17 00
Dexter Pollard,	1 00	<i>Millbury</i> , Dea. Lyman Goodale,	1 00
Eight others,	3 25—42 56	Amasa Wood,	3 00—4 00
<i>Lynn</i> , E. R. Mudge,	10 00	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i> , L. W. Noyes,	2 dona. 35 00
Isaiah Breed,	3 00	James Hartshorn, 2 dona.	35 00
Jonathan Bacheller,	5 00	T. W. Gills,	10 00
S. Oliver, Jr.	1 00	J. Spaulding,	5 00
Jacob Batchelder,	1 00	Dr. — Kntridge,	1 00
Dr. Abraham Gould,	1 00	M. W. Merritt,	3 00
Samuel Brimblecom,	2 00	Dr. — Spaulding,	1 00
Cash,	25—23 25	A Friend,	1 50
<i>Manchester</i> , Rev. O. A. Taylor,	1 00	Rev. L. Swain,	5 00
Mrs. A. H. Trask,	3 00	J. A. Wheat,	2 00
Mrs. L. C. Lord,	1 00	M. A. Herrick,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Allen,	3 00	Joseph Whitney,	2 00
Mrs. H. A. Tuck,	2 00	Joseph F. Andrews,	1 00
Burnham & Gentlee,	2 00	George C. Boynton,	1 00
Mrs. Martha Lee,	1 00	Mrs. — Boynton,	1 00
John P. Allen,	1 00	G. Y. Sawyer,	3 00
Dr. Asa Story,	1 00	Thomas Chase,	2 00
John Price,	2 00—17 00	— Bingham,	2 00
<i>Manchester, Eng.</i> , A. S. Thornton,	25 00	Thomas Munroe,	2 00
by E. Kimball,	25 00	Frederick Chase,	1 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Mrs. William Reed,	5 00	Frederick Munroe,	1 50—120 00
Rev. E. A. Lawrence,	3 00	<i>New Bedford</i> , David R. Greene,	20 00
Rev. S. Dana,	3 00—11 00	W. R. Rodman,	20 00
<i>Medford</i> , Mrs. Sarah Preston, by Dr.	200 00	A Friend to the Oppressed,	20 00
D. Swan,	200 00	J. D. Hall,	5 00
<i>Medway Village</i> , C. Partridge,	2 00	Rev. A. Eldridge,	5 00
Mrs. — Fay,	1 00	A. Barker,	5 00
Mrs. R. A. Hurd, by J. C. Hurd,	30 00	O. Prescott,	3 00
Nathaniel Clarke,	1 00	S. Hart,	2 00
W. H. Cary,	2 00	Dea. — Barker,	1 00
D. C. Fisher,	1 00	C. R. Tucker,	1 00
Dr. S. Salisbury,	1 00	Mrs. Dea. Barker,	1 00
— Adams,	1 00	Two others,	4 60—87 00
S. W. Richardson,	1 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , Capt. M. Lunt,	2 dona. 20 00
L. Metcalf,	5 00	John Harrod, 2 dona.	20 00
G. Metcalf,	1 00	William B. Banister,	3 00
Nancy M. Pond,	1 00	Josiah Little, 2 dona.	10 00
Five others,	2 25—19 25	Mrs. E. Hale,	10 00
<i>Mendon</i> , Rev. Andrew H. Reed,	5 00	Mrs. A. L. March,	2 00
Henry Goss,	5 00	Joshua Hale,	2 00
Mrs. Betsey Davenport,	5 00	Mrs. — Greenleaf, 2 dona.	5 00
Benoni Staples,	5 00	A. W. Miltimore,	2 00
Joseph G. Davenport,	2 00	Mrs. Dr. E. Hale,	15 00
Samuel W. Doggett,	2 00	Mrs. — Nelson,	2 00
William H. Aldrich,	1 00	Ezra Lunt,	2 00

<i>Newburyport</i> , William Stone, 5 00	<i>Rockport</i> , Rev. W. Gale, 2 00
Eben Stone, 2 dona. 10 00	Jabez R. Gott, 4 00
Other donations, 19 00—127 00	Mrs. Lucy Whipple, 1 00
<i>Northborough</i> , Rev. Jos. Allen, 1 00	Josiah Haskell, 4 00
W. Bush, 2 00	Eben Oakes, 1 00
H. S. Fisk, 1 00—4 00	Daniel Low, 1 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection, 7 60	William P. Burns, 2 00
<i>Norwich</i> , Vt., Collection, by Rev. E. B. Emerson, 1 25	Benjamin Giles, 1 00
<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. Horatio Bardwell, 2 00	Others, 7 25—23 25
— Wheelock, 1 00	<i>Salem</i> , D. A. White, 5 00
Misses Robinson, 2 00	Rev. O. B. Frothingham, 5 00
Charles D. Bowman, 1 00	Joseph Adams, 3 00
A. G. Underwood, 2 00	— Miller, 1 00
— Pelton, 1 00	Michael Shepard, 30 00
Mrs. — Sigmourney, 2 00	T. P. Pingree, 5 00
William E. Pease, 2 00	Elisha Mack, 3 00
— Thompson, 1 00	John Bertram, 5 00
— Angell, 2 00	Dr. A. L. Pierson, 1 00
Miss B. C. Campbell, 1 00	W. D. Pickman, 10 00
Mrs. — Kingsbury, 1 00	N. Sillsbee, 5 00
Others, 4 50	N. Sillsbee, Jr., 5 00
Methodist Society, 2 53—25 03	Mrs. E. Sanders, 7 00
<i>Palmer Depot</i> , Rev. T. Wilson, 2 00	George Peabody, 10 00
William Mason, 1 00	William Pickman, 5 00—100 00
S. H. Hall, 2 00	<i>Southbridge</i> , Rev. E. Carpenter, 2 00
E. Valentine, 2 00	S. M. Lane, 2 00
W. C. Child, 1 00	M. Leonard, 2 00
Dea L. Chapin, 1 00	Dea George Sumner, 2 00
Dea B. Converse, 1 00	Mrs. C. A. Page, 1 00
H. Converse, 1 00	A. Healy, 1 00
D. Converse, 1 00	William Healy, 1 00
J. B. Blanchard, 1 00	James Morse, 1 00
W. Bramard, 1 00	Oliver Mason, 1 00
S. King, 1 00	Oscar P. Morse, 3 00
Twenty-four others, 12 60—27 00	Daniel Spaulding, 1 00
<i>Palmer</i> , Three Rivers, Collection, 22 02	Six others, 3 25—20 25
Baptist Church, 22 02	<i>Springfield</i> , George Merriam, 5 00
<i>Pepperell</i> , Rev. C. Babbidge, 1 00	Dea Daniel Bontecou, 1 00
Dea Jonas Parker, 1 00	Harvey Saunderson, 1 00
Ralph Jewett, 1 00	W. Fuller, Jr., 1 00
Dea Henry Jewett, 1 00	Charles Stearns, 5 00
J. E. Blood, 1 00	Thomas Bond, 4 00
Vryling Shattuck, 1 00	Henry Brewer, 1 00
Arnold Hutchinson, 1 00	Miss R. Pomeroy, 2 50
J. Loring, 1 00	E. N. Bond, 1 00
Dea David Blood, Jr., 1 00	George Dwight, 3 00
Joshua Shedd, 1 00	Mrs. Prudence Howard, 2 00
C. D. Bond, 1 00	R. Bliss, 1 00
A. F. Lawrence, 5 00	L. Warner, Jr., 1 50
Dea L. W. Blake, 1 00	O. W. Wilcox, 1 00
Cash from 9 others, 9 25—26 25	M. S. Wilcox, 1 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Josiah Robbins, 5 00	N. D. Gay, 5 00
Quincy, Thomas Greenleaf, 5 00	E. Trask, 2 00
Daniel Greenleaf, 5 00	Roderick Ashley, 2 00
Cash, 1 00—11 00	J. W. Thompson, 5 00
<i>Randolph</i> , Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., 5 00	L. Trask, 1 00
Dr. Ebenezer Alden, 5 00	A. Boody, 3 00
Horatio B. Alden, 5 00	Huntington & Avery, 5 00
J. W. Lewis, 1 00	H. Brewer, Jr., 2 00
Mrs. Fanny Wales, 2 00	John Avery, 1 00
David Burrill Jr., 1 00	G. E. Howard, 1 00
Atherton Wales, 2 00	— King, 1 00
Dea E. Wales, 1 00	Charles Merriam, 2 00
Wales Thayer, 1 00	Dr. — Vaile, 1 00
Dea Elisha Mann, 1 00	R. A. Chapman, 3 00
S. H. Morrill, 1 00	A. Ware, 3 00
A. J. Mann, 1 00	Five others, 3 00—71 00
Ephraim Mann, 1 00	<i>Sturbridge</i> , William S. Sanders, 3 00
John Mann, 1 00	Dea George Davis, 1 00
C. S. Rogers, 1 00	E. Southwick, 1 00
Four others, 2 00—31 00	E. F. Shaw, 1 00
	M. Haynes, 1 00
	H. Haynes, Jr., 1 00

<i>Sturbridge</i> , Mrs. Z. Dunton,	1 00	<i>Westford</i> , S. D. Fletcher,	2 00
Dea. P. Allen,	1 00	John Abbott,	1 00
D. Wight,	2 00	Dea. John Cutter,	1 00
David Wight, Jr.,	2 00	Dea. Caleb White,	1 00
Rev. D. K. Austin,	1 00	Jesse Wright,	1 00
Perez Walker,	5 00	Oliver Wright,	1 00
Chester Walker,	2 00	Eleven others,	7 26—23 26
Four others,	2 00—24 00	<i>W. Newbury</i> , Edmund Little, Jr.,	1 00
<i>Sudbury</i> , Rev. Mr. Ballard's Society,	13 36	Dr. — Robinson,	1 00
<i>Sutton</i> , Coll. Rev. H. A. Tracy's "	29 00	Col. — Newell,	2 00
<i>Tewksbury</i> , Coll. by Rev. Mr. Lamson,	11 39	Others,	1 00—5 00
<i>Townsend</i> , Dea. Daniel Giles,	3 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
Mary Giles,	3 00	Paul Whitin,	5 00
Polly Giles,	2 00	Dea. John C. Whitin,	5 00
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Jonas Farmer,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
Charles Powers,	1 00	Israel Plummer,	5 00
Noah Adams,	1 00	H. Plummer,	2 00
M. A. Bertram,	1 00	Richard Bradford,	1 00
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	James M. Leach,	1 00
— French,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
Evi Lewis,	1 00	James A. Prentiss,	1 00
Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00	Oliver W. Clafin,	1 00
Mrs. Polly Adams,	1 00	William Mattison,	1 00
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	N. Williams,	1 00
S. Brooks,	1 00	John Wilmarth,	1 00
Cash from 24 others,	9 50—35 50	B. Remington,	1 00
<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hale,	5 00	Stephen Batchelor,	2 00
H. Stoddard,	5 00	Warren N. Smith,	1 00
T. J. Hall,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
William Knowlton,	2 00	Mrs. — Taft,	1 00
S. Rawson,	1 00	Charles Chapin,	1 00
A. H. Wood,	1 00	Edwin Amesby,	2 00
D. B. Fisk,	2 00	E. M. Smith,	3 00
D. A. Corey,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	1 00
E. B. Fisk,	1 00	Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00
Loring Johnson,	1 00	Washington White,	1 00
Jonathan Ward,	1 00	W. D. Mascroft,	1 00
Mrs. R. C. Fisk,	2 00	William Hunt,	1 00
E. Warren,	5 00	James F. Whitin,	5 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	Mrs. — Dudley,	1 00
L. L. Leland,	1 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	2 00	Mrs. — Chapin,	1 00
J. B. Chapin,	1 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 50
William Legg,	2 00	Nine others,	4 50—68 00
E. B. Stoddard,	2 00	<i>Williamsburgh</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	5 00
Cash from 36 others,	13 27—51 27	Ebenezer Phillips,	5 00
<i>Webster</i> , H. H. Stevens,	3 00	Others,	31 15—41 15
E. E. Harwood,	2 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Dr. John Green,	15 00
Mrs. S. Stockwell,	1 00	William Greenleaf,	2 00
J. J. Robinson,	3 00	Albert Tolman,	2 00
George H. Bacon,	1 00	Asa Walker,	1 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	W. T. Merrifield,	5 00
Wilson Cutler,	1 00	John Sutton,	1 00
Christopher Hethoweigh,	1 00	Dea. Alpheus Merrifield,	1 00
Robert McKerdy,	1 00	Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury,	30 00
John Fegan,	1 00	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Parmenas Keith,	1 00	Daniel Ward,	1 00
Elisha S. Smith,	1 00	James Green,	5 00
G. Robinson,	1 00	M. B. Green,	3 00
R. O. Storrs,	3 00	E. Bemis,	1 00
Five others,	3 50—23 50	L. Clapp & Son,	1 00
<i>Wenham</i> , Edmund Kimball,	3 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Mrs. Mary S. Fisher,	10 00	Mrs. M. H. Wheeler,	1 00—84 00
<i>Westford</i> , N. H. Groce,	1 00	<i>Worcester County</i> , "A Yeoman," for	
Edward Prescott,	5 00	the purchase of Gallinas,	500 00
S. Lawrence,	1 00	<i>Unknown</i> , Friend, by Rev. M. E.	
J. Prescott,	1 00	White,	5 00
Gilbert Parker,	1 00		

APPENDIX.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE "TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA" were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. Its members are, His Excellency GEORGE N. BRIGGS, President; the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Hon. JOEL GILES, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq. The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, not a member of the Board, is Secretary.

The Trustees are authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the value of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of Collegiate Education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more Seminaries of Learning, and also, if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees."

The necessity of such a movement as that now announced, is obvious. The Republic of Liberia is now a regularly organized, sovereign and independent State, acknowledged as such by most of the leading nations of the earth, and bound to perform all the duties, domestic and foreign, of such a State. Its population comprises only a few thousands of civilized colored people from the United States, and their descendants, whose means of education have been limited; with more than a hundred thousand native Africans, who have just learned to understand the advantages of civilization, and who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Republic, in the hope of acquiring those advantages. A community founded so recently, and in such circumstances, must need pecuniary aid in establishing the necessary institutions of learning, civilization and religion; and the funds for that purpose can best be collected and managed in this country.

The Trustees design to give an education which shall qualify those who receive it for the study of the several learned professions, for the office of teachers and the various departments of public life, and for the scientific practice of the useful arts; differing from collegiate education in this country, only as the different circumstances of that country may be found to require.

It is intended to invest the funds in a safe and productive manner in this country, and to apply the income to the support of an institution in Liberia,

to be chartered by the government there, with such instructors as may be approved by this Board.

Donations in aid of this enterprise are requested, and may be made to the Treasurer in Boston, either directly, or through any member of the Board.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Objection 1. "The Colonization Society is doing an injury to the cause of emancipation, by securing the freedom of a few hundred slaves annually; whereas they ought all to remain in slavery and multiply, till the burden of their number becomes intolerable, and thus brings the system to an end."

Answer. Strange as it will appear to many, this objection has been urged more frequently within the past year than formerly. A moment's reflection will show the reason. The country has been in an excited state. There is more indignation against the course pursued by the slave-holding interest; and therefore more readiness to utter a sentiment which is prompted by indignant feelings, without a deliberate examination of its bearings. The indignation is natural, but the logic is bad.

Evidently, if the emancipation of a few hundreds is a bad thing, and the Society is to be condemned for promoting it, then the individual slave-holders who emancipate, are doing wrong. Instead of giving freedom to their slaves, it is their duty to hold on to them, and so it will follow, that their slave-holding is not "sin," but a duty; unless the objector will say that those sinners who hold slaves ought to sin as fast as they can, that the burden of their sins may become intolerable the sooner.

It will follow, too, that slaves who escape from their masters are equally to blame. They ought to stay quietly at home in their bondage, and raise up as many slave children as possible, and thus hasten the day when the burden of so many slaves will be too great to be borne. All such attempts must be discouraged. The "under-ground rail-road" into Canada must be broken up. Fugitives from slavery, who are found in the free States, should all be caught and sent back. The "fugitive slave bill" before Congress, ought to pass, with amendments, if any can be devised, making it still more effectual; and we ought all to do our utmost to enforce it. The laws of some slave States, embarrassing emancipation, should be regarded as excellent laws, well adapted to hasten the approach of universal freedom; and the laws of other States, in which emancipation is actually forbidden, are better still. It would be a good thing, too, if it were practicable, to gather up all the free colored people at the north, march them off to the south, and make slaves of them. Such a large addition to the number of slaves, suddenly made, might be very inconvenient; and as the number of slave progenitors would be increased, their posterity would accumulate the more rapidly. The process might be hastened by importations from Africa. Certainly, he who would prevent men from *becoming* free, for the sake of hastening emancipation, can, with an equally clear conscience, from the same motive, prevent their *continuing* free.

Seriously, nobody intends to enter upon such a course of policy for the extinction of slavery. When a slave-holder wishes to emancipate, every good man's heart and conscience approve the wish; and every one who thinks calmly on the subject will say, that if he needs assistance, he ought to have it. And when a slave has the offer of freedom, no intelligent friend of freedom can calmly and seriously insist that his acceptance of the offer ought to be made impracticable. The idea that no citizen of a State ought to be allowed to do right, till all his fellow-citizens can be brought to do right in a body, is too monstrous to be seriously entertained.

Objection. 2. "The work is so great, that the Society is utterly inadequate to the task of executing it, and must always remain so. The Government ought to take it up."

Answer. So the Society, and its principal advocates, have constantly asserted, from the beginning. But how shall the Government be induced to take hold of it? Evidently, by showing that it is worthy of the attention of the Government. We must show it to be a good enterprise. We must show it to be practicable. We must make its importance manifest. And in order to this, we must carry it on ourselves till all this becomes so evident, that the Government cannot fail to see it. Towards this point, we have made very good progress already, and are advancing with increasing rapidity.

In our progress, however, certain discoveries have been made, or rather, certain conjectures have been confirmed. The Society has proved adequate to the task of accomplishing some very important results. It has been able to establish the Republic of Liberia, and to bring to pass all the good connected with its existence. And this is worth vastly more than it has cost; and it has cost much more than the same amount of good will cost us in time to come. We have been able to confer on some thousands of colored people, most of them slaves, benefits which they esteem valuable beyond all price. We have been able to banish from an extensive region, evils at which Christendom shuddered, and which triumphantly defied all other assaults. We have provided a country to which, even if the Government should never move in this matter, and even if the Society should cease to exist, numerous thousands of colored people from the United States will find their way, to their own advantage, and that of their father land.

It is certainly true, that our beginnings were small, and that, compared with all that needs to be done, our operations are yet small—very small. Yet we have been acting on principles which must, in the end, be victorious. We have been giving life and practical efficiency to influences, before which this whole class of evils must sooner or later give way. We have, by actual experiment, proved, and brought the leading powers of Christendom to acknowledge, what had never been so proved before, the capacity of the African race to establish and maintain a regular, civilized government, on principles of constitutional liberty; from which it follows, that the race has no inherent need of masters, and therefore ought to be made free; that it can sustain a respectable position among the other races of men, and therefore ought to have the means and opportunity of doing it. This had before been

believed by many, as a matter of theory, or of theological doctrine; but we, for the first time, have shown this truth to the world, actually reduced to practice before the face of all nations. Thus we have placed mankind under the necessity of estimating that race more highly, and of treating it with more kindness and more respect, than it has formerly received; and this change involves, in its results, every thing else that ought to be done. Our operations, therefore, are not small *in their inevitable results*. And the better they are sustained, the more rapidly all desirable results must follow.

BREAKING UP THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE slave-trading coast of Africa, on the Atlantic, *was* about 4,000 miles in length. Beginning at the Straits of Gibraltar, you sail a little to the west of south, along the coast of Morocco, about 500 miles, and along the coast of the Great Desert about 700 or 800; and there, just north of the mouth of the Senegal, this slave-coast begins. But in this region, it has long been suppressed by French and British forts. The French now hold possession. You keep onward to Cape Verde, the most western point of the continent, where is the French fort, Goree. Trending a little to the east of south, you soon reach the mouth of the Gambia, where is a British fort, and a colony of recaptured Africans. Soon after, you find a French fort at the mouth of the Garamanza, and the Portuguese posts Cocheo and Bissao. From these to the British colony of Sierra Leone is about 280 miles. On this last stretch of coast, are the Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas, which are slave-marts, but of little importance; for their position is such that slaves can rarely be shipped from them without detection and capture.

Just below Sierra Leone, is "Sea Bar," at the mouth of the river on which the "Mendi mission" is situated. Here slaves are sometimes shipped. Some 60 or 70 miles farther on, is that notorious slave-mart, Gallinas, now broken up and blockaded by the British. Ten or fifteen miles farther, is Manna river, which belongs to Liberia. From Sierra Leone to Manna river is about 140 miles. It is deemed important that this, or the greater part of it, including Gallinas, Sea Bar, and every other point where slaves can be shipped, should be annexed to Liberia. The last arrival informs us that some parts of it are already purchased, and we confidently expect that the whole will be, in a short time. When that is done, there can be no slave-trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

From Manna river, for about 300 miles, to Grand Sesters, the coast has all been purchased, and belongs to Liberia, except five or six miles at Settra Kroo, where there has been no slave-trade for a long time, and where it cannot be revived. From Grand Sesters, the coast of the Cape Palmas government extends southward and eastward about 120 miles. This will give a sea coast to the two governments founded by Americans, when the intended purchases are completed, of nearly 600 miles.

At Cape Palmas, the direction of the coast changes, and runs, from that point, nearly to the east, for more than a thousand miles. From the eastern boundary of the Cape Palmas government, the coast is thickly set with

forts and trading posts belonging to different nations of Europe, mostly British, which exclude the slave-trade as far as Popo, a distance of about 550 miles. Along this coast are many thousand native Africans, living under British jurisdiction.

We have now passed along from 1,900 to 2,000 miles of coast, on which, when Gallinas and "Sea Bar" are purchased, there will be no slave-mart except at Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas. These, as has been said, are unimportant, and must soon be suppressed by the progress of colonization. In other words, colonization, in some form, will have extinguished the traffic on about one-half of the western coast of Africa.

In all cases, this colonization has been rendered possible, by the employment of men of African descent. In the greater number of cases, this assistance is procured on the spot; but the enterprises have been most successful, where they have been carried on by emancipated slaves, or their descendants, returning to the land of their fathers.

Southern Africa, for ten degrees of latitude or so, both on the east and west, is under British jurisdiction. The slave-exporting coast of Eastern Africa, on the Indian Ocean, cannot be more than a thousand miles, the greater part of which is claimed by Portugal. Beyond this, there is only the Muhammedan slave-trade across the Red Sea, and through Egypt into Turkey. The Eastern trade is a small matter, compared with the Western; and the extirpation of the Western is half finished.

It is to be remarked, that the coast already substantially cleared of the traffic, is a continuous coast, of very nearly 2,000 miles, and defended on the north by almost 1,000 miles of impassable desert. It must therefore protect a very large interior; as it must cost more than slaves can be sold for, to march them round this coast to the marts beyond. Smuggling them through the coast, to any considerable extent, is out of the question; for, in order to procure a cargo of slaves, goods must be landed, stored, sold on credit, and several months consumed in selling them and collecting the slaves in payment; during which the attempt would be detected and defeated.

It appears from this brief sketch, that the work of stopping the slave-trade by Colonization is much farther advanced than most people imagine. Its practicability has been demonstrated; and the whole tendency of events is towards its completion.

SOME STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.

THE Republic of Liberia, as its boundaries are defined by an act of its legislature and acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, is situated between lat. $4^{\circ} 41'$ and $6^{\circ} 48'$ north, and between lon. $8^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ west. Its length on the sea coast, from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Sesters on the south-east, is about 286 miles, and its average width about 45 miles. It contains, therefore, about 12,830 square miles, or 8,211,200 acres, and is a little larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. It would give, therefore, more than two acres each to every colored man, woman and child in the United States and in Liberia,

natives included. Nearly all of it is fit for cultivation, and capable of feeding as many persons as there are acres cultivated. Every family of emigrants, on arriving, receives a town lot, for mercantile or mechanical business, or a farm sufficient for the support of the family; and public lands can be bought for a dollar an acre.

Since the passage of the act defining the boundaries of the Republic, other tracts have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress for others still. These additions, when completed, will be about half as large as the country above described; making, say, in round numbers, a total of 19,000 square miles, and 12,000,000 acres.

As appears by comparing the census of 1843, with the numbers added since that time, the emigrant population, consisting of emancipated slaves and free colored people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave-traders, and their descendants, is about 6,010. The whole population, including natives subject to the laws of the Republic, is about 150,000. Many of the natives have become in some degree civilized. Several hundreds of them are voters at elections, and eligible to office, and some of them hold office.

In 1843, when the last census was taken, there were in Liberia, 16 schools with 562 scholars. Of these, 192 were children of native parents; and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 churches, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 469 were native Africans, converted from heathenism. Twenty of the churches had native African members. Since that time, the civilized population has more than doubled, and schools, churches, and members of both, have increased; but we have no precise account of them. We know, however, that two high schools have been established, and that the churches have received large accessions, both by emigration, and as the fruit of revivals and missionary labors among the heathen.

The exports are estimated at \$500,000 annually, and the imports, probably, about the same. This, however, must include a large amount of irregular trade at places where there are no ports of entry, for want of merchants to conduct business there. On this point, see the statements of Dr. Hall, on another page of this Appendix.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE OF GALLINAS.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

THE advices from Africa, published in our last number, contain the gratifying and important intelligence, that the long blockade of Gallinas by the British cruisers, has induced the slavers at that place to break up their barracoons, deliver up their slaves to the commodore, and to take passage for themselves and effects on board Her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone. This is the initiative step to the entire abolition of that traffic on the windward coast. The next, and not less important, is, the purchase of the territory by the Government of Liberia. That the slaves are given up, the barracoons destroyed, the slavers themselves removed, and every vestige of this accursed traffic obliterated, avails nothing, unless proper and sure measures

are taken to prevent a re-establishment of the business, the moment the coast guard is abandoned; and we doubt not, from the tenor of the advices above referred to, that ere this, either by purchase or conquest, Gallinas and its dependencies are a part and parcel of the commonwealth of Liberia. This measure, only, will ensure it against a re-enactment of the scenes of distress and horror which have heretofore rendered that place so infamous.

To enable those, not familiar with the slave-marts on the West coast of Africa, to estimate the importance of the annexation of Gallinas to Liberia, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of their location and extent, and of the late history of Gallinas. Previous to the founding of the colonies of Liberia, the slave-trade was rife throughout the whole of what is called the Grain Coast; in fact, from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, an extent of over 1,500 miles of coast line, excepting only Sierra Leone and its immediate dependencies. The very heart of this extensive slave-mart was Gallinas, to which only, Cape Mesurado was second in importance. That the small band of colonists, which boldly located themselves on this beautiful headland in 1821, should have been able to maintain their position amidst the powerful combined influence and action of slavers' gold and savage natives, will ever remain a marvel in the history of that Colony. But they did maintain, not only their existence, but their integrity and fair fame, and although it required many years in its accomplishment, and all of blood and treasure which they had to give, the Liberians succeeded effectually in eradicating this traffic from the limits of their territory. After the firm establishment of the colony, the slave-trade on the windward coast, or to the North and West of Cape Palmas, was mainly confined to some Portuguese settlements at Bissaos, the Rio Grande, the Nunez and Pongas, Gallinas and its vicinity, Grand and Little Bassa, New Sesters and Trade Town. The Bissaos and the river factories to the windward of Sierra Leone were never very prosperous, the slavers finding it extremely difficult to escape from them without being intercepted by the British cruisers. The small factories at the Bassas were much interrupted by the colonies and finally extirpated by the purchase of Grand Bassa in 1832; while those at New Sesters and Trade Town were more or less connected with and dependent upon those at Gallinas.

The Gallinas river enters the Atlantic in latitude about $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, between Grand Cape Mount and Cape St. Ann, near one hundred miles north-west of Cape Mesurado or Monrovia. The name of the river is given to the cluster of slave-factories near its mouth. This place possesses no peculiar advantages for any species of commerce, and derives its importance, exclusively, from the establishment of the slave-factories there. The land in the vicinity is very low and marshy, the river winds sluggishly through an alluvion of mangrove marsh, forming innumerable small islands. The bar at its mouth is one of the most dangerous on the coast, being impassable at times in the rainy season. It is located in what is termed the Vey Country, the people of which are distinguished for their cleanliness, intelligence, and enterprise in trade. How long Gallinas has maintained its importance as a slave-mart, we are unable to say; but at the time of our first visit to Liberia, in 1831, its reputation was very extended and its influences most deeply felt in the colony. It was estimated that near 10,000 slaves were, about that period, annually shipped from this place alone. The business was done, mainly, through the agency of several merchants or factors established there, the principal of whom was Pedro Blanco, a Spaniard. This man's influence was unbonded among the native tribes on that section of the coast, and we fear, at one time, extended to members of the colony of considerable respectability. He was a man of education, having the bearing and address of a Spanish Grandee, or Don, which was his usual appellation. He lived in a semi-barbarous manner; at once as a private gentleman and an African prince. He had at one time a sister residing with him. He maintained several establishments; one, on an island near the river's mouth, which was his place of business or

of trade with foreign vessels, that came to Gallinas to dispose of merchandise; on another island, more remote, was his dwelling-house, where he kept his private office, his books, dined, took his siesta, slept, &c.; here, we believe, his sister also resided. On a third was his seraglio of native wives, each in their several dwellings, after the manner of native chiefs. Independent of all these were his barracoons of slaves, of greater or less extent, as circumstances required. It may readily be supposed that with the wealth accruing from a long and successful prosecution of the slave-trade, his power among the natives was equal to that of any despot; and the following incident, related to us by one of his partners, proves that he occasionally exercised it. Having occasion one day to travel on the sea beach some distance from Gallinas, near the island of Sherbro, where he was unknown, he approached the hut of a native with a view of taking rest and refreshment. He asked the owner of the house, who was squatted in the door, to hand him fire to light his cigar. The man bluntly refused, upon which, Blanco drew back, took a carbine from one of his attendants and shot him dead upon the spot. The narrator of the story apologised for Blanco by saying, that, to deny a Spaniard fire, for lighting his cigar or pipe, is the grossest insult that can be offered him.

We have ever understood that Blanco was one of the kindest masters to his slaves, taking every care of their health and comfort, never suffering any improper intimacy between his numerous agents and the females, and permitting no flogging or harsh treatment.

We first visited Gallinas in 1837, at a time when the trade at this place was on the decline, and Blanco was about leaving the coast. The peculiarity we noticed in entering the river, was, the arrangements of watch-boxes, or look-outs, consisting of seats protected from the sun and rain, erected some fifty or one hundred feet from the ground, either on poles fixed in the earth, or on some isolated, high tree, from one of which the horizon was constantly swept by a good telescope, to give prompt notice of the approach of any vessel; and long experience rendered these men very expert in determining the character of any visitor, whether neutral, friend or foe.

About a mile from the river's mouth we found ourselves among a cluster of islands, on each of which was located the factory of some particular slave-merchant. The buildings, generally, consisted of a business room, with warehouse attached, filled with merchandize and provisions, and a barracoon for the slaves; the whole built by setting rough stakes or small trees into the ground, these being wattled together with withes and covered with thatch: that containing the slaves being much the strongest, and generally surrounded by, or connected with, a yard, in which the slaves were permitted to exercise daily. We think there were some ten or twelve of these establishments at that time, each containing from one hundred to five hundred slaves. We believe one contained near one thousand, which, it was expected, would be shipped daily. Each barracoon was in charge of from two to four white men, Spanish or Portuguese, and a more pitiable looking set of men we never met with. They had all suffered more or less from the fever, were very weak, much emaciated or swollen by dropsy or diseased spleens, and none of them particularly clean. The slaves were as well taken care of as could be expected when provisions were plenty in the country; but, in case of scarcity, they suffered severely. Many instances have occurred wherein whole barracoons of slaves have been let loose for want of food; and it may well be supposed their owners would allow them to suffer severely before giving them up. For this reason, and because they can be stowed more closely in a vessel, children are generally preferred to adults. We recollect going into one yard where there were some three hundred boys, all apparently between ten and fifteen years of age, linked together in squads of twenty or thirty. We never saw a more painfully interesting sight than the long rows of these bright-eyed little fellows, doomed to the horrors of a

middle latitude passage, probably in a three and a half feet between decks. Another peculiar feature of the place was, the collection of long canoes and boats, all kept ready for the dispatch of slaves the moment an opportunity should occur. Probably one thousand slaves could be shipped in four hours, all things favorable. In case the coast is clear of armed vessels, and a slaver appears in the offing, her signal is at once recognized. She is signalized in return to come in, and if she is watered and provisioned for the voyage, and deck laid, which is usually the case, she does not even come to anchor, but stands close in to the bar, where she is met by the whole fleet of canoes and boats, the contents of which are speedily put on board; she then stands off or up the coast again, the canoes return to the barracoon for more slaves, again to meet outside the bar as before. Sometimes, however, they are not so fortunate, even when not molested by a man-of-war. The bar at the river mouth is not unfrequently dangerous, even in the dry season, and in the anxiety to ship the slaves, they run great hazards, and many a boat-load of poor wretches becomes food for sharks, who always follow such boats and canoes in great numbers. We have heard from Kroomen, who perform the boat-work at Gallinas, many harrowing tales of shipping slaves from that place, too painful to report, or even to recall to memory. In fact, all connected with this trade is painful and distressing to humanity, and this Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of its greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the thousandth part of the misery that has been endured by human beings on this little cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself; and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sunk under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave-mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets, the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarone slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave-gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia. In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Liberian Republic, we see the absolute extinction of the slave-trade from Sierra Leone to the Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is competent to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty, by what she has done at Mesurado, Bassa and Trade Town, in the time of her infancy and weakness.

WANTS OF LIBERIA.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

SINCE the founding of this Colony, now Republic, she has ever labored under some seemingly imperative want, either real or imaginary, either felt by herself or by her many sympathizing friends. These wants have been of a general or specific character, prospective or immediate. For years, like

Greece, she was in want of a ruler, as one agent of the Colonization Society after another fell under the influence of the climate; then she wanted a constitution and laws; then protection; then missionaries and teachers. All these she has at last found herself capable of supplying without aid. Then she has wanted a steam, water, or wind-mill, for sawing and grinding; a horse and ox power, for cultivating the soil; a model farm, a high school, a college, independence, recognition by foreign governments, extension of territory, means of coast-defence, navy, &c., &c. Most of these wants were real; some have been, and the others no doubt will, in due time, be supplied; but more important than all, and underlying all these wants, has existed from the beginning, the want of *men*,—intelligent, enterprising, good-principled men. Give but Liberia these, and all other things shall be added unto her. We say this *has been* the great want of Liberia; but never the *sine qua non*, until now. Liberia must soon have a material accession of this class of population, or some of the most important benefits to be derived from her acknowledged national independence, will be lost to her forever. Let the question be thrice asked, as was another to the famed Grecian orator, "What does Liberia want?" and the answer will thrice be then given—"men, men, men."

Let it not be supposed that we under-estimate the characters of the more eminent Liberians, the brave men, who in times of peril, have offered their lives for their country's good; those through whose able conduct the feeble Colony of a charitable society has assumed a respectable rank among nations. Their lives and their deeds are matters of history, and need not our humble praise. But Liberia wants, and must have, *more men*. Her few brave and skillful leaders sufficed for the *Colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will show for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast-line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading-port for an almost boundless, rich, inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave-trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Sesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house, makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for certain considerations, to land merchandise, and in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for the residence of the trade-man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel; often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several

vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports : in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade-men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above-named objections ; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade ; and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility ; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met, too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well ; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances : illegal traffic, or smuggling, will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringement of its laws, or to modify them ; in other words, to *retract* ! and allow foreigners to trade directly with the natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess ? We regret to say, we think not,—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of, foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position ; but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men* !

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840 ; since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and camwood on what is now the Liberia coast, independent of those which traded at the Colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the Colonies and took produce from thence ; but the amount so dis-

posed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2,000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least \$10,000 each, making \$100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of \$200,000 invested in vessels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled, or even to have increased 50 per cent., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of \$300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say. We can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine, and estimate pro rata. We believe, at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that; and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping \$30,000, merchandise for the trade \$30,000, total \$60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territory, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have—men—money—men*. But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for*. She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden harvest, for common commercial pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that it might be presumed, we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feeling and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see

clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to, the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be, denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolized by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia, than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the windward, ivory and gold coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the western coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.

Constitution of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

